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Business Mottres

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SUNDAY, APRIL 25, 1880.

TRIPLE SHEET

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

FOREIGN.-The cable telegram from the London ondent of THE TRIBUNE says that the Tories correspondent of THE THIBUNE says the Conen display mier; it was sought to have the Queen display personal repugnance toward him; she pressed Lord Hartington to form a Ministry, but finally d and sent for Mr. Gladstone. === The Paris cable dispatch to THE TRIBENE reports that the Pope favors strongly active legal resistto the anti-Jesuit decrees; Sarah rit's retirement still occupies public atten-= Immense numbers have assembled at ckholm to welcome Professor Nordenskjöld.

DOMESTIC .- The shooting of Charles De Young ed much sensation in San Francisco, ____ The Massachusetts Legislature has finally adjourned. Esra B. French, Second Auditor of the ury, died at Washington yesterday. ==== The Court of Inquiry at West Point inquired, yester dry, into the story about "three cadets' ng seen at Highland Falls; two officers told colored cadets have been treated in past years.

The Oregon Republican delegation are instructed for Blaine, — Secretary Sherman spoke on buying bonds in Philadelphia yesterday. The forest fires in New-Jersey have thrown 300 families out of employment. === Before the Committee yesterday important testimy was given affecting the shotgun policy in the South. == It is reported by Senator Davis that Congress will be ready to adjourn on une 1. ____ Representative Ackien has come out in the rôle of a plagiarist. ____ Lawyer Crill was langed at Nowton, N. J., yesterday.

City and Schurban.—One lunatic killed another

in the Ward's Island Asylum on Friday ==== There was an inquiry yesterday into the causes of the death of thirteen children on board the steamship den disaster were buried. == Hilton and Robert L. Stuart gave \$10,000 each to the Hahnemann Fair Association. —— The funeral of Charles Lamson took place. —— The officers of the 7th Regiment were entertained at the old armory by the non-commissioned staff. — Gold value of the legal-tender silver dollar (41212 grains). 87.60 cents. Stocks dull, and after some languid ns, closing lower and weak.

THE WEATHER,-TRIBUNE local observations in cloudy weather, with occasional rain, foldicate cloudy weather, with occasional rain, followed by clearing and cooler weather. Thermome ter yesterday: Highest, 46°; lowest, 38°; average,

Secretary Sherman declines to tell the Philadelphia brokers anything about resumption, insamuch as the topic is played out. Not so much played out, Mr. Secretary, as worked out by an honest man and a clear-headed financier. The country knows that, and will never forget it. What it is more likely to forget is the wholenomic truth that as many as possible of the goods now imported from foreign countries ald be made at home. The imports swell the revenues of the Government. The Secretary has so large a surplus that he is reducing debt at the rate of \$10,000,000 a month. But he is too far sighted a financier to regard this increase of the surplus as an unmixed good. He knows that the prosperity of the country ends upon the promotion and diversification of home industries, and accordingly he tells the brokers that while it is a good thing to have a large surplus it would be better to have

The motive of the San Francisco murder is now plain. Young Kalloch knew what his 's enemy had been doing in the East. De Young had gone through Kansas, and subseally had visited Boston, avowedly to get particulars of Mayor Kalloch's early career, which is alleged to have been dishonorable. He had beested that he would be able to bring before the jury which was to sit in judgment on his own offence proof of all that he had ever charged against Mayor Kalloch himself or the father who died long ago. Either this informaion, or something akin to it, had been compiled and published in a good-sized pamphlet, which the younger Kalloch had seen. It is likely that De Young relied upon his power to us) this kind of evidence to keep Mayor Kalloch from pushing the prosecution. The details of this shocking crime indicate a deliberate purpose on young Kalloch's part to take life. After the an young Kallock's part to take me. After the first shot, was fired De Young faced the murderer with his own pistol, but had not the camesa from every point of view. A hundred morals are to be drawn from it.

The generous view which we had taken of circumstances under which Mr. Gladstone requiled to office is modified to some extent cial cable dispatches from our London There has been a persistent effort on artillery salutes, a military parade and a banmeri of the Tory leaders to encourage the
in in repelling the leader of the Liberal
y. The cabal has been brought to naught
through the Severeign's loyalty to
the litutional obligations, although Lord

Francisco and reach its espital as speedily and

call Lord Granville to his aid. Between them | Chicago. The days of the stage-coach toiling they convinced her that Mr. Gladstone was indispensable, and everything has gone on smoothly. A curious circumstance is the assistance rendered to the intriguers from foreign capitals. Dispatches were received from Vienna, Paris and Berlin reiterating the suspicions which were so often expressed during the canvass that the peace of Europe would be menaced by Mr. Gladstone's return to office. .The truth is that Englishmen have had altogether too much counsel from the European capitals. They have had sense, skill and patriotism enough in the past to manage their own affairs without supervision from the diplomatic centres of the Continent.

A British Cabinet is not a bit of custom work that can be furnished off-hand. Only three names can be announced with positiveness. Mr. Gladstone, notwithstanding his advanced age, will be Chancellor of the Exchequer; Lord Selborne will be Lord High Chancellor and Lord Granville will be Foreign Secretary. These are the offices which these three statesmen held when the last Liberal Cabinet was broken up. Lord Selborne occupies an unrivalled position among equity lawyers and is known to Americans as the counsel for the British Government at the Geneva Court of Arbitration. The office which he has once had and is now to have a second time, is one of the great prizes of English public life, but from devotion to principle he gave it up in 1868, when there was no expectation of his ever getting it again. Lord Granville is one of the veterans of English politics. It is now forty-four years since he served his apprenticeship in diplomacy at Paris. At one time he was regarded as a courtier statesman with the instincts of the royal household of which he had been a member. He is now known as one of the most efficient and industrious workers in the Liberal party. These are all strong men and each will be in the right place.

WEST POINT.

The inquiry at West Point seems to be running with an extraordinary amount of friction. A great many people are undoubtedly getting the impression that the court acts as if it were itself on trial; that the officers and the whole corps of cadets (with the exception of the colored boy) are angrily resenting an intrusive investigation of the affairs of the post; and that the two persons upon whom the inmates of the Military Academy are most anxious to visit their crushing displeasure are the cadet who was found bound and bleeding in the barracks and the distinguished counsel whom the United States Government has assigned to assist the court in finding out the truth. We repeat that many people are getting this impression. We do not say that the impression is a just one, and we wish by no means to express any opinion upon the subject of the investigation until the investigation is finished. But there is no doubt that the popular feeling we have alluded to does exist, and that West Point is doing a great deal to encourage it.

The trouble seems to spring from the false estimate which this government school has long placed upon itself, and which unthinking people have been induced by much iteration to accept. The average West Point young man considers himself a great deal better than a civilian,better educated, better disciplined, more of a gentleman, incapable of a mean or cowardly action, the nearest approach to an aristocrat that is possible in a democratic country. Hence he thinks himself much too good to sit on the same bench with an octoroon, much too good to have his word called in question or his conduct investigated, much too good to be polite even to a man like Mr. Townsend. His superior officers nurse this unamiable delusion; and in the midst of the inquiry the major-general commanding issues an absurd order to flatter the vanity and self-importance of the corps, and to tell them that the criticisms and suspicions of the civilian public are an outrage to the miliimprove the temper of such brutal and ill-bred young men as may be under his charge.

It does not give a better education than other American establishments; it does not give nearly so good an education as the best of our colleges. It teaches mathematics thoroughly, and gunnery, tactics and guages, literature, and general scholarship. and even in the sciences, it cannot compare with ordinary New-England colleges, reason why it should compare with them. How far it teaches manners we may judge from re-Christian manliness we have only to look at the inhuman treatment to which every colored the day of his departure. Nowhere else in all prove themselves so cruel and so vulgar; and nowhere else would such young savages go unchecked by the governing body.

How far the officers of the institution are to blame for the conduct of the cadets it is not easy to determine. The material which they are expected to manufacture into officers is often of a coarse and inferior quality. Social position" does not mean much in this country; but so far as refined associations in childhood and cultivated examples at home affect the character and bearing of a young man, the advantages are all with the civilian college boy rather than the military cadet. A man who is able to send his son to college must have made a respectable place in the world, and there is at least a presumption that the lad knows what it is to be a gentleman. Under the system which regulates appointments to the Mili- of property (vessels and cargoes) imperilled has tary Academy the presumptions are often against the good breeding of the cadet. Many of the cadets are the sons of politicians of the lower class; the scramble for place there is often stimulated by the desire to get an education without paying for it, or for support while getting it; and at all events the proportion of boys of mean origin is so large among them that a West Pointer's claim to the rank of gentleman never can be taken for granted. Just now we must say that the corps are not doing much to prove their right to that honorable title.

THE SOUTHERN PACIFIC RAILWAY. The people of Tucson, Arizona, held a jubile recently. The occasion for their joy was the arrival of the first train from San Francisco on the Southern Pacific Railway, which came through in forty-two hours, bringing Mr. Charles Crocker, one of the four capitalists who practically own the Central and Southern Pacific roads, and a party of friends. A lively welcome was given to the party by the people of the town, and the event was celebrated by artillery salutes, a military parade and a ban-

Hartington was forced by her importunities to comfortably as he can go from New-York to for weary days and nights over stony deserts and alkali plains are gone by. An outlet to the markets of the country is provided for the products of the Territory, and, what is of as great importance, an inlet fer the machinery it needs to develop its mineral wealth. The road does not stop at Tucson. It is already graded fifty-nine miles east of that point and another section will be finished in May. By the end of the season a large part of the gap between Tucson and El Paso, on the Rio Grande, where a junction will be made with the Texas Pacific line, will be closed, and next year or the year after we may look for the completion of the

entire line. This great enterprise, having its basis upon the Pacific coast, has not attracted the attention it deserves upon this side of the Continent. Its managers have sought no colat, have made no appeals to Congress for aid, and have not troubled our money markets with importunate efforts to place their stock and bonds. Controlling the means required for the work, and believing in the importance and future value of a Southern transcontinental line, they went ahead in a quiet, business-like way to build their road as fast as they could. Somewhat of their recent remarkable activity has been occasioned, no doubt, by their desire to make their junction with the Texas Pacific at a point as far east as possible. By building to El Paso they will be able to obtain a second eastern connection, if desirable; for the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railroad, soon to be opened through to Santa Fe, can easily be extended from that point down the valley of the Rio Grande to El Paso.

Without auticipating now the influence of a cond transcontinental line upon the prosperity of the Pacific coast, and its importance to the development of the vast interior districts which it will make accessible to settlement and enterprise, we may call attention to the openings for men of energy and small capital along the completed portion of the new road in Southern California and Arizona. Agriculture in that region can only be carried on by irrigation, but there are many spots along the valleys of the streams where it is exceedingly profitable. Two crops can be raised in a season and the proximity of the mining camps secures a good market. In many localities fruit culture and sheep raising are valuable industries. The mining resources of Arizona are undoubtedly very great, and their development has barely begun. The heavy expense of wagoning machinery and supplies across mountains and deserts has prevented the opening of many silver mines which can be profit ably worked, now that railway transportation is available; and new deposits of ore will undoubtedly be discovered in districts that have hitherto been so remote as not to be worth exploring. Persons desiring to see the country along the new line with a view to settling should go first to San Francisco and there buy what is called a "land-seeker's ticket," to which is attached a coupon entitling the holder, in case he purchases land of the company, to a credit of the entire cost of the ticket toward his first payment.

REPORT OF THE LIFE-SAVING SERVICE. The report for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1879, of this Department, has just been issued, and ought to be widely circulated. THE TRIBUNE has so frequently, from time to time, called the attention of its readers to occasional acts of this important arm of Gov-

ernment service, that it is only necessary for us now to give them a brief résumé of the whole work accomplished during the past year, its

cost, and its value to the country.

The Life-Saving establishment in 1879 numbered 173 stations. These were manned with crews for different lengths of time, the longest period being from September 1 to April 30, upon the dangerous coasts of New-Jersey, tary order. General Schofield is not likely to Maine and Massachusetts. Upon the Florida coast, where shipwrecks are rare, only houses of refuge are maintained; and upon the whole It is about time to prick the bubble. West Pacific coast there are but six stations, and thinks him a great magician. Sometimes it is Three victims of the Madison Square | Point is a good military school, and that is all. | these depend wholly upon volunteer effort. | not until he is dead that another generation find During the year 219 disasters occurred to vessels within reach of help from the stations. There were 2,105 persons on board of them, of whom 2.049 were saved and 56 lost. The total value of the vessels and their cargoes was estimated other branches of the purely military art. It at \$2,887,886. Of this amount more than teaches riding and gymnastics, as do many civ- one-half was saved, although more than oneilian establishments. In the ancient lan- fourth of the shipwrecked vessels were a total wreck. It will be remembered that the sole object of this service is the rescue of life; the saving of property is a secondary consideraand probably, as a special school, there is no tion, and only attended to after every one of the passengers and crew has been brought on shore. Now, the total cost of the service, incent performances at the Court of Inquiry; and | cluding all salaries from that of the superintenif we wish to know whether it inculcates true | dents to the crew, expenditures for the building, repair and support of the stations and houses of refuge, for apparatus, for travelling cadet has uniformly been subjected in the Mili- expenses of inspectors, for sustenance of restary Academy from the day of his admission to | cued crews, for fuel, etc., amounted to but \$363,578 during this year, while the actual the United States would a coilege of young men | cash value of the property saved amounted to \$1,445,086.

> The saving of human life, with its priceless value, is over and above this amount to which the service brings the nation in its debtor. This statement of the outlay and profit of this service ought to satisfy the most querulous grumbler (if any such remain) of those who disputed for years whether it paid for itself. The most close-fisted of our taxpayers, little as he may be disposed to open his hand to aid in saving the lives of shipwrecked human beings, has no right to complain of a Government investment which pays three hundred per cent in hard cash back to the country. A sum total is offered in this report of the work done by the service since the date of introduction of the present system, which sets forth its mere practical utility still more clearly. The total value been \$16,646,027; the total value of property saved has been \$9,510,408. But this salvage, however commendable to the practical man, has been but a side issue of the real work accomplished. When we look at the record of lives saved in the last eight years, we doubt whether any Government since the world began has ever been able to show a page of history as fair and worthy of honest pride. The number of lives imperilled in that time was 8,392. Of these 8,030 were saved, and but 362 lost, and of these 197 were lost at the wrecks of the Huron and Metropolis and one or two smaller vessels, when the stations were not open or were so far distant as to make their apparatus aunavailable. June 30, 1879, great improvements have been made in the appliances for life-saving, and

> crews and keepers have been rigidly sifted out. We may hope, therefore, that the work done will be still better in future. We do not grudge our hearty commendation of this branch of Government service, simply because there is no other of which the work is more useful in purpose or is more zealously and thoroughly accomplished. It should be ennobling to every American boy to know that he lives under a Government capable of undertaking a work so

men capable of managing it in its breadth and detail with the skill and integrity shown by Superintendent Kimball and Captain J. H. Merryman.

THE PENN LANDMARKS.

Now it is the last relics of Peun in Philadelphia over which antiquarians are called to mourn. The house which the great Quaker Proprietary erected for himself when the town was first laid out, upon a wooded hill " with a pleasant green sloping down to the Delaware," and in which he reigned a sedate, courtly gentleman over as pious, full-fed, pig-headed a lot of subjects as ever bedevilled king or kaiser, is to go to make way for a wool warehouse; as is also the "fayre mansion" near by which he built for his beloved daughter Lætitia. As both houses have been given up by Philadelphia for years to be used as drinking shops, and are jammed out of sight in a wretched alley between enormous rows of warehouses, the loss is of less moment. It required a vivid imagination to convert narrow dirty Latitia-street, the lumbering wagons, bales of wool, cursing draymen and the ponderous hoisting machinery into the pleasant green stretching down to the glancing river, the singing birds and nut-trees of which Penn wrote with such delight; or to repeople the beer saloon with grave Hannah in her dove-colored Paduasov, who for years was the real centre of Pennsylvania, or "the lively maiden of fourteen, Lætitia," whom the Quakers watched curiously as she rode on a pillion behind her father through the streets of the new settlement.

The Philadelphians are growing, however, effusive and loyal to the past at the rumored destruction of the houses, just as people do at a funeral: and there is much talk of presenting them to Historical Societies and taking them down and rebuilding them in Fairmount Park. Better let them go. Restorations are but shabby makeshifts, after all; and no more like the origmal thing than was Moses's historic penknife after he had improved it by a new handle and blades. If we are not able or loyal enough to keep our friends with us alive, don't let us have their cremated ashes in urns knecking around the house, ghastly reminders of what they once were, and should now be but for our neglect. The country is so poor in the shadows and background of its short past history that it is a pity our great cities could not preserve their few cheap historical landmarks on their own ground and in their integrity.

THE UNEASY MAN. Mentally and morally considered the Uneasy Man is a sample of compressed yeast. He, his family and his club are perpetually in a ferment, and he is the bit of leaven at the bottom. He begins life usually as a big-eyed, fretful baby, and speedily develops into a prodigy. His enormous power of imitation and absorption enables him to receive and reproduce the language and even the thoughts of his elders; he is the precocious boy whose smart sayings delight the dinner-table or who holds the head of his class by dist of parrot-like repetition of countless ideas, not one of which he understands.

Sometimes, when his imitativeness and self-asertion range exceptionally high, he blazes for a brief period before the public as an Infant Poet, a Boy Preacher or a Master Barry on the stage. But when he reaches maturity he astonishes his family and the world by suddenly sinking into insignificance. The fact is, that he is the same, but his audience judge him by other rules. The poem or sermon or mimiery which was wonderful in the lad, shows but as a piece of common-place plagiarism in the man. His brain was mature at twelve, and it is no older at fifty. His brother, the slow, dull fellow who was at the foot of the class, takes a different place in life. His mind, however weak, is a live, growing power. It is rooted somowhere, it produces its own bud and fruit, small perhaps, but full of actual color and flavor. The quondam prodigy in mind and character is more like a mechanical toy, a kaleidoscope, than a live plant. He is a set of mirrors which reflect two or three brilliant ideas which he has borrowed from other men; reflect them, too, in such vivid, beautiful combinations that the world wonders, and out that there was not a particle of vital original power in the man, nothing but the trick of expertly making a show with a few bits of shining This reflective quality of his mind imposes

upon coarse-grained people, and on nobody apparently so much as himself. He would have you believe that the bits of glass are all flashes of electric genius. He is apt to make himself known in society as a raconteur of anecdotes of famous people he has met, and is coveted at dinner-tables until everybody has heard and tired of his half dozen stories. As an artist, he is the most conceited of his self-glorifying class. He is the most savage of critics; the most intolerant of musicians. He is the author who patronizingly pulls his manuscript out of his pocket and gives it to you to read as a bonne bouche for your soul. He is the man of all others, in short, whose vanity is the most aggressive and offensive. But the truth is, he is never sure of himself; hence his uneasiness. He thrusts his picture, book or social talent brutally upon you simply because he suspects you know it to be sham. It is his uncertainty as to the real value of his opinions or his social standing that makes him fidgety-by turns a bitter cynic and a fawning toady. Himself the most uncomfortable of mortals, he makes everybody else uncomfortable. He is usually spare, sickly, emotional; and rather proud of his mability to control his emotions. In fact, his nervous system carries him through the world like a runaway horse its rider, only he takes time to call out to everybody to look at him. Indeed, his uneasiness almost wholly arises from his fear that he will not be ob-

served. If this creature happen to be a woman she usually exaggerates the traits which belong to her genus. Her intense self-appreciation makes her jealous. She wears out her lover by doubts and overwrought sentimentalism. She would keep her fat old husband posing on his knees like a Damon of sixteen. She will not believe in any affection without perpetual protestations. She is so thin-skinned that she incessantly spies slights and snubs on every side. She is so uncertain of her social position that she is always convincing you of it by boasting of the fine people whom she visits. She is so insecure of any religious truth that she takes her creed ready-made from her favorite clergyman, and airily dismisses the rest of the world to perdition. She says that her jealousy and irritability arise from delicacy and sensitive-Since the time of the close of this report, ness of nature, while they are in truth the outgrowth of inordinate self-concert.

With all these traits, it is inevitable that the Uneasy Man or Woman should fill a large space in the world's eye. They are, in fact, the loudest and foremost figures in art in literature and in the churches. They are the empiries, the men who make of nature a shop full of "material," the bigots who crowd true genius and piety into the background. They make up the bulk of what is known as purely fashionable society in every grade of life.

They wear an aggressive label testifying that

Great Fair, but they are never satisfied with their label. There is a grim satisfaction in the remembrance of the final day of account, when even this uncertain class will be given their real value in the sight of the world, and never again be able to impose on it or themselves.

Tilden and Grant seem to be waltzing into the

The Democratic party is going to make the strongest nomination possible this year. It is impossible that the Republican party will be lacking in equal

Baroum, the Reform mule broker, is a man broad yiews. He doesn't believe in hampering the coming Presidential campaign with embarrassing issues. He is sure the financial question will not divide the Democratic party this year, because that question has become history. "Success is the thing new. After we get a Democratic Administration all these questions will be satisfactorily settled." Yes, and several other things would be "settled" with the u "satisfactorily" for the Democratic party, if not for the country. The trouble with Barnum's programme is that the country is profoundly suspicious of a party which goes in for success at any

Senator Beck is said to be so stirred up by the constant prodding which Watterson has given him for daring to oppose Tilden that he threatens to be sent as a delegate to the Kentucky Democratic Convention and smash Watterson's scheme for a solid Tilden delegation to Chicago. This would be cruel, but there would be no end of liveliness in it.

The boosters of the third-term movement are in danger of having something dead on their hands presently.

Senator Logan looks the steadily lengthening roll of Blaine delegates in Illinois squarely in the face and remarks with increased emphasis: "Illinois is for Grant." When a reporter of The Chicago Journal asked him for the grounds on which he based his opinion, he replied: "I don't pretend to give details. Any man who goes into details on such a question is an ass. I know Illinois is for Grant and that is all I have to say about it." This is in the approved third-term manner. All the Grant managers talk in this way. They are entirely superior to details. That kind of bearing was in keeping with the third-term scheme as it was at the outset, for the understanding then was that Grant outset, for the understanding then was that Grant was entirely above seeking the Presidency and would only consent to accept it when it should be offered unanimously and spontaneously. When this position had to be abandoned, a lower one was taken in the official annonneement that Grant was a candidate on the same terms as other candidates, and would accept a nomination by any majority, but would not work for one. This has been abandoned now, and, as Logan has himself announced, the General is "not a coward," and Grant himself is making speeches in aid of his own candidacy. In view of this position Logan's affected indifference to details is absurd.

If Sepator Jacobs isn't careful he will have to pay his own room-rent at Cincinnati.

Mr. Dorsheimer has no doubt that Tilden's pas; sion is to capture a renomination. " He will get it if he can, but he cannot be elected." His party will not let him capture it save on condition that he give it to somebody who has a better chance of being elected. That grows more evident each day.

Washburne's strength is disappearing so rapidly that even in Illinois he is no longer considered a He was too closely wedded to the

Hendricks declines again to be a candidate for Vice-President. All right; let him have his little amusement. The newspapers of the country will cheerfully reprint his declination every week, for they realize that this is all the way Hendricks has left of clinging to the politics of the period, and are not se heartless as to cut him off from his only

Mr. Hewitt shrugs his shoulders and sighs when sked his opinion on the future of the Democratic party. This is the most eloquent expression yet given of the agony experienced by a respectable gentleman who is trying to remain in the Demo-cratic party during these trying times.

PERSONAL.

A dispatch from Vienna to The Standard says: The Archduchess Elizabeth of Austria, mother of the Queen of Spain, will visit her daughter in August next."

Mrs. Hepworth Dixon is to receive from Queen Victoria a grant of \$500 a year from the Civil List in consideration of her late husband's services to

Governor McClellan has, for health's sake, been staying thus early in the season at Atlantic Citywhose Winter climate has lately become the special favorite of Philadelphia doctors.

A dispatch from Port Elizabeth, South Africa, dated the 23d inst., says: "Ex-Empress Eugénie arrived here to-day. She is in good health, and started for Natal immediately.

Don J. A. Nunez, the Chilian Commissioner of Education, is studying the school and university systems of Boston and her neighborhood. President

Fifteen-years-old Paul Bartlett has sent a bust of his grandmother to the Paris Salon. The jury of nine of the most eminent sculptors of France accepted it, and sent to the boy their personal felic-

General Elias W. Leavenworth, a prominent citizen of Syracuse and one of the Regents of the University, has just lost his wife, in the seventy-third year of her age. She was the daughter of the Hon. Joshua Ferman.

Consuelo, Viscountess Mandeville, while canvassing energetically for her husband's election recently. was told by a rough that "they didn't come there to hear girl's talk." Lady Mandeville, it is reported, was not at all abashed. "Come, come," she said, "give us a chance! This is leap year; and if we don't talk now, we never shall again!" Judge Tourgee has retired from The Denver Times

in order to have more leisure for the writing of nooks. He is said to be now engaged upon a new book to be called "Bricks Without Straw," and dealing with the question of the new exodus. The Denter News, which does not seem gently disposed toward the Judge, says that "he is really making a fortune by blackening a section of his country."

Count William Bismarck, son of the great Chancellor, has just made his maiden speech in the German Parliament. He resembles his father in appearance and also in his manner of speakingrather hoarse voice, his pauses in the midst of his sentences, and his energetic but unvaried gestures. His argument was in favor of fixing a maximum rate of interest, and at the same time excepting commercial operations from usuary penalties.

The Princes Edward and George, the sons of the Prince of Wales, have just visited Bermuda, where they were seen and described by a correspondent of The Transcript, of Boston. Edward, who was sixteen years old last January, is a slender youth, straight as an arrow, with fair complexion, fine features and blue eyes. He carried himself well and conversed easily. When he was not talking, his face were a grave and reserved expression well befitting one destined for an exalted position. Prince George is not so tall and slender as his brother. He has a rounder face, full lips that easily curve into smiles, and a very pleasant expression. The princes were dressed in the midshipman's uni-form of navy blue with short round jackets.

Mr. D. A. Wasson, the writer, is one of the heartlest New-England opponents of the Jonathan Edwards theology. In discussing Dr. Holmes's Essay on Edwards, the other day, he mentioned that in his diary Edwards said that he desired so to live as to secure for himself the greatest amount of future happiness. "I don't believe he was a good man, asserted Mr. Wasson. "In that is the key to his character. Edwards had a realizing mind, which understood fully the terrible import of eternal punishment and total depravity. Now the man who realises those things and rolls them as a sweet morsel under his tongue and then becomes a father—that man is a scoundrel." Mr. Wasson thought most men did not thoroughly realise the full terrible truth of those doctrines, but Edwards did. "He was a cold-hearted, hard man, and his exaltations would have been possible only to a man essentially and at the core bad."

TORONTO, Ont., April 24.-The Hon. George Brown's condition has improved. He passed a good night and his medical advisers are aspetul of his

London, April 24.—Bret Harte has been accorded finely human in its purport, and which can find they have taken the grand prize in the World's the privileges of the Reform Chap for a month.

under the rule which admits distinguish to the privileges of the club for that pe

GENERAL NOTES.

The Society of Watchmakers of Ge shows commendable generosity in requesting the S of Watchmaking to place foreign scholars on the footing as Genevese, and to found scholarships fargent Genevese papils.

A new bourse was opened in Zurich on April 1. The hall is the largest in Switzerland, 60 feet in width, 120 in length, and 60 in heighth. The building is looked upon as a masterpiece of architectur struction presented great difficulties, the cel hung from the roof.

No one would wish to do injustice to baby elophant recently born in Philadelphia, or to wound the feelings of its proud and happy mether; hus now that the advertisements are chronicling its adverses "the most memorable occurrence of the Ninoternia Century," captious critics may feel disposed to invite attention to the Hon. Stephen W. Downer's opic.

The angler's theory that a fish does not sufficiently the self-to-the lagging or mental.

fer much physical pain from a book in his gills, or menta-agony either, for that matter, is supported by the recent experience of a Stratford, Conn., fallerman. A large trout tore two books in quick succession from the line and was finally pulled up on the third, with the first two in his stomach.

The Leadville Chronicle calmly steals from The Transum Mining Digest the Inets concerning the principal properties of the Carbonate Camp, and etyles it "The Leadelle Chroniele Mining Directory." Other papers, with less excuse, have largely indulged in the same theft. The preparation of this mining directory involved an amount of work greater than goes to the conduct of some of these papers for a year. It has si been much enlarged, every detected inaccuracy has b orrected, and the whole matter brought down to date In its revised form it has been copyrighted, and it will be prudent hereafter for journals which wish to avail themselves of The TRIBURE's labor and expense in this matter to be civil enough at least to acknowledge the

Scene from a police court in Sacramento: The Judge—"Bill Sheets, you are charged with burglary. Are you guilty ?" "Bure, yer 'onor, an' if it's goothty I am, do yes thinks I be afther tellin' yes ov it! I pleads not goolithy," was the response of Bill. "All right," said the Judge, and turning to one of the most eminent' members of the bar, said: "You will be most eminent" sel for the defendant." At this the prisoner turned and caimly surveyed the placid countenance of his champion, and then addressed the Court as follows: "Sure, an'if and then addressed the Court as follows:

It's that yes afther givin' me fur a loiyer, I pleads
goodlithy, and be done with it at once." Then as he turued
and pointed to the robust form of a youthful member of
the bar, he continued: "But if yoil give me him, as
what is a foine loiyer, oill plade not goolthy." The
prisoner was allowed his choice of counsel. General Melikoff showed great tact in com-

municating to the Crar the Hdings of the attack upon himself. As soon as Miadetaky had been arrested and conveyed to prison, the Dictator drove to the Winter Palace and craved an audience with his Sovereigu, whom he had quitted but two hours earlier, after holding a long conference with the Emperor upon state affairs. As he entered the reception chamber, his Majesty, surprised at his request for a second interview, greeted him with "Well, Melkoff, what fresh tidings dost thou bring to "Well, Melkoff, what fresh tidings dost thou oring to me?" I am come, Sire, to accuse myself of a misdeed, and at the same time to solicit your Majesty's pardon."
"What has happened?" "I have committed a highly blamable action. In a word, I have boxed a man's ears in the public atreet." "Is that, then, so grave an offence?" "That depends, Sire, to a certain extent upon how your Majesty may please to take it. The only excused have to offer is that the man had fired at me, which circumstance it is also my duty to report to your Majesty."

BITS OF CRITICISM.

THE NOVELIST'S SECRET.—A novel in which the characters are carefully drawn, in which they aes upon one another as they might do in familiar social life, is felt to be taue—time stimulus is wantine. The more contrasts we get between appearances and realities, prosperity and adversity, virtues and vices, happiness and misery, wealth and poverty, joy and despair, between yesterday and to-day, the more the tale answers to a demand; for whereas the happiness of real life consists in the fewness and moderation of these contrasts, the harmony of circumstances, the fitness of the man for his work and place, the gentle sequence of events, the novel bleases by showing life in a directly opposite aspect; by crowding it with starting transitions, setting every condition check by lowl with its opposite, vulgarity with high place; virtuous seeming with inward corravity; by caricaturing the instability of earthly things, reducing the most assured position to a mere house of cards; by the constant contrast between what seems and what is. Of course contrasts, as stock in trade, cost the inferior artist very little. He regards them as self-acting; they are to impreas by their own force and weight; but they are not the leas a sepreme test of power. The writer who can apprehend and portray all the features of a strong contrast of passion and feeling is master of his craft. What a grasp of the position, for instance, is shown in the passage in "Jane Eyre" when what was to have been the heroine's wedding-day is turned to describes the contrast of feeling—"A Christmas frost has come at Midsummer."—[Saturday Review..

On M. RENAN'S "SWEET GALILEAN VISION."—
On M. RENAN'S "SWEET GALILEAN VISION."—
If Christianity be true, it has increased our burdens for our own good, in order that, in the immortal life, our burdens my be far less heavy and our hearts lighten. If it be laise, it has increased our burdens to no purpose, in order that millions might strive for a kind of life which, though it may have a beauty of its own, is no more incumbent on men than any other kind of life which the moral genus of man might devise, and is infinitely more difficult, laborious, and indeed impossible of attainment. In neither case does it deserve to be putronized as a mere rare and lovely flower of Eastern growth. It is either a supermatural religion of most arduous obligation, or a superstition of a most arbitrary kind—either a fire to burn up half our nature that it may giorify the other half, or a fire to burn up onetrary kind—either a fire to burn up half our miture that it may glorify the other half, or a fire to burn up one-half that it may indurate and mutilate what remains. Whichever of the two it be, it is not a "sweet vision," but either a very awful or a very terrible vision. If the vision of the worm that dieth not and the fire that is not quenched, be true, it is sufficiently dreading; if it be false, it is sufficiently shocking. In neither case is it very awest. There is something in the honeyed words which the Pantheists of the new culture use about Christianity, that seems to us worse than the bitterest sneers of the old indichity. They talk of a very sweet thing in religious, as they might talk of a very sweet thing in costumes.—[The Spectator.

W. H. CHANNING'S LACK OF ADEQUATE THOUGHT.—In dealing with the question of miracles Channing failed to perceive the character which the controversy had assumed even in his day. He knew too little of physical science to understand the full force of the objection drawn from the uniformity of nature; and be did not give sufficient attantion to the great critical movement in Germany which began with Lessing, and found its most important representatives in Strauss and be did not give sufficient attention to the great critical movement in Germany which began with Leading, and found its most important representatives in Strauss and the Tibingen school. This same lack of adequate thought and research may be detected in his treatment of subjects still more fundamental than those directly relating to miracles. Since the dawn of modern philosophy the constant tendency of theism has been to merge in pantheism. Chaoning had an occasional glimpee of this fact, but he never grasped its significance. It did not occur to him to inquire how far the tendency was justified, or whether it had any bearing on his favorted docurines of free will and immortality.—[Pali-Mall Gazette.

THE VALUE OF THE EVOLUTION THEORIES. THE VALUE OF THE EVOLUTION THEORIES,—
It is hardly consistent with the Evolution docume itself
to hold that there must now, for the first time, be a
sudden divergence from the line of progress, by the
total denial and casting aside of all that has been inplied—at first rudely, and afterward in a more elevated
form—in all the previous stages. The absurdit as of
Humanitarianism itself, and even the astounding
apotheods of "apace" or "Time," are a tribute to the
truth of this, and are so far more rational than that
total annihilation of the religious instinct, as well as of
all law and government, to which such men as Mr. Herbert Spencer look forward. Their theories are themselves transitory phenomena in the evolution of human
thought, and when they have played their purt by promoting the systematic study of the historical aspect of
things, will drop the extravagances into which they
have rushed, in the wantonness which accompanies the
consciousness of being the pioneers in a comparatively
new line of investigation.—[The Spectator.

THE NEW TESTAMENT AND "THE LIGHT OF ASIA."—Mr. Edwin Arnold has done good service by winning his countrymen, who would be little likely to plod through the wearlsome theology of Buddhism, to gather from his glowing descriptions and harmonious verse the higher and nobler asports of the faith of 470,000,000 of human beings. The character of Siddhism or Gautamn itself shines with a purity and saintliness which deserve the English homage Mr. Edwin Arnold offers. But he must not be offended if we arow another and opposite cause for the gratflude we entertain for his labor of love. Nothing is more common in these days of free speech than to hear persons who know equally little of Buddhism and of Christianity compare the two creeds, as if they aroud on the same moral and religious level. Mr. Edwin Arnold is an impassioned admirer of this carly benefactor of mankind. The view he takes of his nero's gaspel is not likely to have been unfavorably colored. Let any reader cumpare it and the morality of the New Testamnent; the one is dreamland, the other is life.—[The Loudon Times. THE NEW TESTAMENT AND "THE LIGHT OF

THE "PIBATES" AND "PINAPORE."—Of "The Pirates of Penzauce," the new work by Messrs. W. S. Gilbert and Arthur Sullivan, it may, we think, be said. "Why, this is a more exquisite song than the other" some critice, American and English, have discovered that. The Pirates of Penzauce? Is only "Pinafore" is a new dress; while The Times's critic, with exquisitely grave absurdity, has pointed out that "the plot is weak, and the chief, characters are conies—conies from Mr. Gilbert's own originals—but copies still." It would be about as much to the purpose to say that the plot of "Tom Thumb" is weak; but, as a matter of met, the plot of "Tom Thumb" is weak; but, as a matter of met, the plot of "Tom Thumb" is weak; but, as a matter of met, the plot of "The Pirates of Penzance" is full of matter. As to the resemblance to "Pinafore," no doubt there is a general resemblance petwen the two pieces, for the very sufficient reason that both are conceived in the aams suirst. This spirit is, as it seems to us, the true spirit of buriesque, and it is as reasonable to compining of Mr. Gilbert's andhering to this as it would be to up braid a novellat for always writing good English. Mr. Gilbert may be regarded as the inventor of a models form of buriesque, in which what looks at first stabilization of buriesque, in which what looks at first stabilization of buriesque, in which what looks at first stabilization of buriesque, in which what looks at first stabilization of buriesque, in which what looks at first stabilization of buriesque, in which what looks at first stabilization of buriesque, in which what looks at first stabilization of buriesque, in which what looks at first stabilization of buriesque, in which what looks at first stabilization of buriesque, in which what looks at first stabilization of buriesque, in which what looks at first stabilization of buriesque, in which what looks at first stabilization of buriesque, in which what looks at first stabilization of buriesque, in which what looks at first stabilization and comm